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(106)

## RAJAH OF SARAWAK

H.H. CHARLES VYNER BROOKE  
PROCLAIMED.

The Sarawak Gazette of June 1st contains the following:—His Highness Charles Vyner Brooke was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak on Thursday, May 24th, 1917, being the seventh day after the death of His Highness Sir Charles Brooke, thus fulfilling the solemn charge given by the late Rajah to the Council Negri as long ago as July 31st, 1891, that his successor should be established Rajah within seven days of his death.

The proclamation was read from a platform specially erected over the steps of the eastern entrance of the approach to the Government offices; this platform with the verandah of the office formed a stand which had been prettily decorated for the occasion with yellow bunting and Sarawak flags. At eight o'clock a.m. in accordance with orders all flags were hoisted to the mastheads, where they remained until midday. Shortly after the Rangers lined the road from the stone steps to the Government Offices, and a guard of honour under Lieut. Clark was drawn up in position facing the platform and with the Police on the one side and Sailors on the other, formed a hollow square. The stand itself, except that part reserved for His Highness and the members of the General Council, was well filled by representatives of all classes—officials, and non-officials—while ladies were given seats immediately behind the platform, and school children filled the corners below the stand on each side.

At 8.45 a.m. His Highness the Rajah left the Istana and was conveyed across the river in the Siamese State boat to the stone steps, where His Highness was met by the Hon. the Resident (Mr. A. B. Ward), the Hon. the Treasurer (Mr. G. C. Gillan), the Hon. Mr. C. C. Robinson, the Hon. Mr. E. L. Grove, the Datu Bandar Abang Mohd. Kassim, the Datu Temonggong Hj. Mohd. Ali, the Datu Hakim Hj. Mohd. Azhari, the Datu Imaum Hj. Mohd. Rais, the Datu Zin, and other members of the General Council. Accompanied by the members the Rajah proceeded on foot between lines of troops to the proclamation stand and was received with a royal salute. His Highness' flag at the same time being broken at the masthead. Seated in the right of His Highness were the Datu Bandar, the Hon. the Treasurer, the Datu Imaum, the Datu Hakim and the Hon. Mr. E. L. Grove, and on the left, the Hon. the Resident, the Datu Temonggong, the Hon. C. C. Robinson, the Hon. Mr. E. L. Grove, and Mr. Ong Tiang Swee, in the order named.

Following a fanfare by the buglers, a proclamation in Malay was read by the Senior Malay Interpreter, Inche Mohamed Ali. The translation is as follows:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his rest our late Rajah Charles Vyner Brooke, by whose death the sovereignty of the Raj of Sarawak is come to His Highness the Rajah Muda Charles Vyner Brooke.

We therefore, the members of the Supreme Council, the members of the General Council, the Chairman and members of the committee of administration, the officers of the Sarawak Service, the native chiefs and magistrates, the members of the Chinese, Malay, and the Chamber of Commerce, and the leading members of the various communities, do hereby with one accord publish and proclaim that His Highness the Rajah Muda Charles Vyner Brooke is become Rajah of the State of Sarawak to whom we do acknowledge all faith, duty and obedience.

Given at Kuching, this twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Proclamation His Highness the Rajah rose and addressed the assembly in Malay in a clear voice that was heard by nearly all those present. The translation of the speech is as follows:

I make known to you Datus, Pengiran, Abangs, Inche, chiefs and all classes of people in Sarawak that I will on no account interfere with the Mohammedan faith or with any other religious or beliefs of the people. As the white labu and the kundur fruit show white when they are split, so too is my heart unblemished towards you. Gentlemen and Datus of the Council and servants of the Government, do your duty to the best of your ability and show truth and justice in your dealings. My people, rich and poor, never be afraid if you are in trouble or have anything to complain of. I wish you all to tell me so that I can help you, therefore never be afraid to come to me. I trust that you gentlemen, Datus, Pengiran, Abangs, Inche, Chiefs and Towkays, and all classes and nationalities will assist by straightforwardness, truth and justice to maintain and strengthen the Government of the country.

The termination of His Highness' speech was the signal for the Royal Salute, which was impressively given by the guard of honour, the band of the Rangers playing the anthem. Three cheers were then given for the Rajah on the call of the Resident, and the ceremony came to an end with a salute of 21 guns from a battery stationed on the green behind the Government Dispensary, and a considerable amount of crackering firing in the bazars, while "bedil" and guns of all kinds could be heard being fired in various Malay kampongs until noon, when flags were again half-masted.

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH  
ARMY.

In connection with the death at Salonika of Lieut. Matthews, R.F.C., a letter has been sent to the widow at Cottingham enclosing the copy of a message dropped from a German aeroplane on a British aerodrome. The English aristocrat, the message says, "had been fighting very bravely" but after five minutes their aeroplanes dropped and they were killed. They were heroes. Their bodies will be buried with all military honours.

## JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC POLICY.

PROPOSED DELIBERATIVE  
COUNCIL

The Japanese Government is reported to have a scheme in contemplation for the establishment of a Council, under the direct control of the Emperor, for the liberation of diplomatic questions. On the 2nd inst. (says *The Japan Chronicle*) Count Teruchi, the Premier, invited to his official residence Mr. Hara, of the Seiyukai, Viscount Kato, of the Kenseikai, and Mr. Inukai, of the Kokumintokai, and inquired their views with regard to the proposed establishment of a Diplomatic Deliberative Council. The Premier is said to have minutely described the diplomatic situation in connection with China, and the war, and remarked that what was wanted in the circumstances was the unification of public opinion, as differences of opinion on diplomatic matters, such as obtained at present, was detrimental to the interests of the country. For this purpose, Count Teruchi explained, the Government proposed to establish a provisional Council for the deliberation of diplomatic affairs, and asked for the support of the political parties.

The proposed Council is to be composed of ten members, including five Cabinet Ministers, three political leaders, and two others. The Council is to be under the direct control of the Emperor and the office will be situated in the Palace. Its duties will be to deliberate on all important diplomatic matters and it will be presided over by the Premier as President of the Council. As regards the two members of the Council, besides the political leaders, the names of Viscount Mura Goro and Viscount Ito Miyoji are spoken of as the most probable nominees.

The leading members of the Kenseikai held a meeting at Viscount Kato's residence to discuss the attitude of the party towards the Government's proposition. Considerable discussion took place, as opinions were much divided. Some argued that the proposed Council would be a very powerful organisation, and its decision on diplomatic matters would carry great weight.

What attitude the Kenseikai will adopt towards the Premier's proposal is not clearly known, but it is thought that Viscount Kato will reply to Count Teruchi with a conditional support of the proposition or absolute refusal.

The Seiyukai is said to be opposed to this unification of public opinion in diplomacy, but if it opposes the establishment of the Council it would be analogous to being entrapped by those who contrived a meeting between the Premier and the political leaders, and the party will be saddled with the blame of having prevented a united attitude being assumed on diplomatic matters. The party will thus be placed in an isolated position.

Other members of the Seiyukai, on the other hand, maintain that since the power of the proposed Council as an organ for the unification of public opinion is absolute, not only the resolutions of political parties on diplomatic matters will be greatly restrained but the action of the Government itself may be curbed owing to the existence of the Council.

Theoretically the Government may have the right of adopting or rejecting the decisions of the Council, but as a matter of fact the Government will be compelled to abide by its decision. The creation of such a system of *imperium in imperio* may be regarded as a manifestation of the incompetency of the Teruchi Ministry, which evidently finds itself unable to proceed without the help and support of such an organisation as that which is now proposed. It is further argued that the proper thing to be done by the Government in the circumstances would be to resign and transfer the reins of administration to those who are more competent to deal with the situation.

As the result of the conference with the principal members of the Seiyukai held on Sunday Viscount Kato has decided not to support the formation of a Council for the deliberation of diplomatic matters, and his decision has been communicated to the Premier on writing.

VIEWS OF MARQUIS OKUMA.

Marquis Okuma is quoted by the *Osaka Asahi* as denouncing in the strongest terms the scheme of the Teruchi Government to organise such a Council as described above. The Marquis is astonished that such an extraordinary idea should ever have entered the head of Count Teruchi and thinks that it is in the best interests of the State that such a scheme should never materialise. Especially objectionable is the proposal to establish the office of the Council in the Imperial Palace, for this will lead to the destruction of the clear distinction that ought to exist between the business of the Court and that of the Government. It is, indeed, beneath a Premier, whose duty it is to transact important State administration, to provide another institution outside the Cabinet with a view to throwing upon it responsibility for directing the diplomatic affairs of the country. No statesman with the slightest sense of responsibility would demean himself to conceive such a curious idea.

If such a method of evading responsibility is permissible, Marquis Okuma asks what is the use of the Constitution? This is a most glaring case of ignoring the Constitution. Since the institution has the title of Diplomatic Deliberative Council, the questions to be considered by the Council will not be confined to Chinese affairs, and yet it is clear on the face of it that what has prompted the Government to make such a proposal at the present time is its desire to evade any responsibility for its China policy. It would be more manly for the Premier to resign than to devise cunning schemes to stick to power, when his diplomacy towards China has met with a setback. Military men ought to be courageous even though they may be wanting in wisdom. When, therefore, a military man shows himself lacking in courage he is worthless not only as a soldier but as a man. If he is worthless in either capacity, Count Teruchi cannot in reason afford to remain longer in office.

## THE SUBMARINE WAR.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHE'S  
APPEAL TO JAPANESE  
MERCHANTS

A plea that Japanese merchants realize the seriousness of the submarine situation, exercising forbearance when unavoidable difficulties are put in the way of their commerce, was made recently by Mr. E. F. Crowe, British Commercial Attache, when he spoke before members of the Yokohama Export Drawnwork and Lace Guild (reports the *Japan Advertiser*). The guild gave a dinner at the Chitose, the fashionable Japanese restaurant in Yokohama, inviting Mr. A. M. Chalmers, British Consul-General, Mr. Crowe, Mayor Ando and other leading foreigners and Japanese. Mr. Kashara, president of the guild, delivered a short speech, thanking the British authorities for releasing the import ban on drawn work and laces.

In response, Mr. Chalmers said:—If any humble efforts on our part have helped to remove difficulties in the path of trade between our respective countries, it is a matter of mutual congratulation.

Mr. Crowe said that he, too, was glad that a concession had been made for drawn work, because it was an industry which affected so many people, especially poor women in many parts of the country. "I understand that in districts as far apart as Hamamatsu and Niigata," he continued, "not to mention several others, there is many a poor family that depends for its existence on its earnings from drawn work. However, I will tell you in strict confidence that I consider you lucky to get this concession, because drawn work is not exactly necessary to winning the war. Even for Japan it is not a necessity."

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## BRAZIL AND GERMANY

THE REVOCATION OF  
NEUTRALITY

The President of the Republic, in accordance with the legislative resolution signed on June 1st, has issued the following decree:

Article I.—The decree of April 25th, establishing the neutrality of Brazil in the war between the United States of America and Germany, is revoked.

Article II.—The Executive Power is authorized to take the necessary measures, acting in accordance with the requirements arising from the cessation of the said neutrality.

Article III.—The Executive Power is authorized to open such credit as may be necessary for the execution of the present law.

Article IV.—All existing dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD, V.D.

Monday, 25th inst. :—  
No. 1518 Lee-Cheong A. J. England is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 18th June, 1917.

No. 1560 Pte. P. B. Butler is granted leave for the duration of the war from 22nd June, 1917.

No. 1521 Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted 1 month's leave from 15th June, 1917.

No. 1617 Spr. J. Johnson is granted 15 months' leave from 16th June, 1917.

No. 1523 Pte. W. M. Lakin is granted 5 weeks' leave from 22nd June, 1917.

Surgeon-Lieut. C. W. McKenny is granted 21 days' leave from 22nd June, 1917.

Promotion.  
No. 1617 Pte. F. Meade to be Acting Loc.-Cpl., dated 16th June, 1917.

CARE OF ARMS.  
Bayonets must be given a light coating of oil before firing takes place with bayonets fixed. They must be wiped perfectly dry before they are returned to the scabbards.

PARADES.  
Monday, 25th inst. :—  
5 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Co. on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commander. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commander. Fests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Cpls. Edgcombe, Edmonds and Lee-Cheong Meade.

Tuesday, 26th inst. :—  
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.20 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

5 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range-takers only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" Classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 27th inst. :—  
5 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. Headquarters under unit Commander. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under C.S.M. Wicheley, Cpls. Edgcombe and Edmonds and Lee-Cheong Meade.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section: "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

DETAILS.  
On duty 24th inst.—Scouts Co.

25th "—Right Sec. M.G. Co.

26th "—Scouts Co.

27th "—Right Sec. M.G. Co.

28th "—Scouts Co.

29th "—Right Sec. M.G. Co.

30th "—Scouts Co.

Ordinary Officer from 24th to 30th inst.—Lieut. Lindesell.

G. R. Stewarts, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1917.











## THE VILLAGE MURDER CASE.

## ACCUSED GIVES EVIDENCE.

## DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

The trial was concluded at the Hong Kong Criminal Sessions yesterday in which a Chinese of Tsin Wan was charged with the murder of his adopted mother on May 6th.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Dr. Cheng defended.

In the course of a lengthy address to the jury, Dr. Cheng said that that was a very extraordinary case. They had a man charged with the murder of his mother, and they had his own children coming forward and giving evidence against him. If the man had committed the murder then it would be only common justice that his children should give evidence against him. On the other hand, if the prisoner had not been guilty of the murder it would be a tragedy of tragedies if he were convicted on the evidence of his own children. Such a happening would be so terrible that it was impossible to conceive it, and therefore the jury had to very carefully consider every point and every fact. Dr. Cheng went on to say that the defence had never suggested that the deceased woman fell from the cockloft, and then proceeded to review at length the evidence given on behalf of the Crown. Reviewing the evidence as a whole he contested the point that the changing of the dead woman's clothing by the deceased pointed to his guilt. The Chinese had great respect for the dead. The accused, he reminded the jury, was found crying by the side of the body, he had not attempted to remove the pools of blood from the kitchen, and asked, was that the attitude of a guilty man? Counsel also contended that the relationship between the deceased and the accused had always been good. There were a few little quarrels, as there were in most families, but they were quite trivial affairs. The conduct of the accused throughout, he held, had been consistent with innocence. If he had been a guilty man he would have endeavoured to have got rid of the body, to hide the chopper, and also to do away with the bloodstained clothing. He did none of these things; he was found crying by the side of the body. Also, not a scintilla of motive had been adduced by the Crown, and, asked Counsel, "are you going to send a man to the gallows on such evidence as the Crown has brought out; on the evidence of the accused's eight-year-old son?"

## THE ACCUSED'S STORY.

At the conclusion of his address Dr. Cheng put the accused in the witness-box. He said that his deceased step-mother was a kind mother to him. She had really known him from childhood, for he was her nephew. He was adopted when he was nine years of age, and he was married when he was sixteen years of age. He had three children. Accused denied that he had had any serious quarrel with deceased. They had small quarrels sometimes, his mother accusing him of not going to work. On the day his mother met her death he "had a few words" with her. She said, "Why don't you go to work?" and he replied, "I won't go to work." After this he closed the front door, and as he was about to close it he met a woman who said, "What is it all about?" meaning the quarrel. He told her to go away and then shut the door. Then he put on a coat and left the house to get a doctor in Tsin Wan Street to see a wound in his leg which he had caused by a fishing stake. He could not find a doctor and then went home. He reached home about 4:30 p.m. and when he opened the door he saw his mother lying dead on the kitchen floor. He tried several times to lift the body up, then ran into the street and shouted for help. He did not know how his mother died. The blood on his clothes was caused by his trying to raise his mother, and the wound on the back of the left hand was caused by a split bamboo.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, accused said that the reason his sister had said that his mother and himself were always quarrelling was because she was jealous of him; they had also had some trouble about a money loan association, and his sister had always objected to his adoption by his deceased mother. He also denied the statement made by his sister that he ran to the shop where she was and said that his mother had been killed by falling from the cock.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SPORT.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## BOGEY POOL COMPETITION.

A bogey pool competition was played in connection with the Royal Hongkong Golf Club on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June.

The competition took place over the Fanning course, and out of thirteen entries, the winner was Mr. F. Syme Thompson, with 4 down.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## U.S.R.C. v. KOWLOON.

In the Hongkong Tennis League, the U.S.R.C. played K.C.C. on Thursday evening, and after most enjoyable games the results were as follows:—

| U.S.R.C. K.C.C.                 |    |    |  |
|---------------------------------|----|----|--|
| Stalker and Abraham             | 7  | 4  |  |
| lost to Crisp and King          |    |    |  |
| Green and Chunyut               | 7  | 4  |  |
| lost to Crisp and King          |    |    |  |
| Kay and Foster                  | 8  | 3  |  |
| lost to Crisp and King          |    |    |  |
| Stalker and Abraham             | 7  | 4  |  |
| lost to Milner Jones and Kent   |    |    |  |
| Green and Chunyut               | 7  | 4  |  |
| lost to Milner Jones and Kent   |    |    |  |
| Kay and Foster                  | 6  | 5  |  |
| lost to Milner Jones and Kent   |    |    |  |
| Stalker and Abraham             | 9  | 2  |  |
| lost to Cooper Hunt and Hammond |    |    |  |
| Green and Chunyut               | 4  | 7  |  |
| lost to Cooper Hunt and Hammond |    |    |  |
| Kay and Foster                  | 4  | 7  |  |
| lost to Cooper Hunt and Hammond |    |    |  |
| Total                           | 60 | 39 |  |

## TENNIS LEAGUE TABLE.

## DIVISION I. (Up to and including June 22nd).

|                 | P. | W. | L. | Pts. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|------|
| U.S.R.C.        | 7  | 6  | 1  | 12   |
| C.R.C. (A.)     | 5  | 4  | 1  | 8    |
| K.C.C. (A.)     | 4  | 3  | 1  | 8    |
| Vanguard        | 6  | 3  | 3  | 6    |
| H.K.C.C.        | 5  | 1  | 4  | 2    |
| University (A.) | 7  | 0  | 7  | 0    |

## DIVISION II.

|                 | P. | W. | L. | Pts. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|------|
| Club de Recreo  | 6  | 6  | 0  | 12   |
| Craigengower    | 5  | 5  | 0  | 10   |
| L.R.C.          | 6  | 4  | 2  | 8    |
| K.C.C. (B.)     | 5  | 4  | 1  | 8    |
| Kowloon Dock    | 5  | 3  | 2  | 6    |
| C.R.C. (B.)     | 5  | 2  | 3  | 4    |
| Civil Service   | 5  | 2  | 3  | 4    |
| Naval Yard      | 6  | 1  | 5  | 2    |
| Y.M.C.A. (C.)   | 4  | 0  | 4  | 0    |
| University (B.) | 7  | 0  | 7  | 0    |

lost. The other witness who said this, the village grocer, must have been mistaken; what he said was that he did not know how his mother "became dead in the kitchen." He admitted that his mother and himself had a quarrel on the day of her death, but it was not a serious one. He could not bring anyone to say that they had seen him on the way to see the doctor about his leg.

The Attorney-General—I put it to you that you were in the house all the time?—No, I went out.

After Dr. Cheng and the Attorney-General had again addressed the jury, the judge summed up at some length, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. They left the Court at 1:30 p.m. and were back again at 1:45 p.m.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the clerk, "are you agreed upon your verdict?"

"We are," replied the foreman.

You are unanimous?—We are.

How say you, do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The foreman—We find him guilty of murder.

The Clerk (to prisoner)—You have been found guilty of murder, what have you to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?

Prisoner—I did not do it. Is your Lordship going to pass sentence of death?

Assuming the black cap, and addressing the prisoner, the Chief Justice said—The jury, after a very patient hearing, and after a very able defence by your learned Counsel, have found you guilty of the crime of wilful murder. I do not think there can be any doubt in the mind of anyone who has heard the evidence that you cruelly murdered your adopted mother. What your motive may have been is known only to yourself. My duty is, to pass upon you the sentence provided by the laws of this Colony.

His Lordship then passed sentence of death, and, as the condemned man was being led away, he again protested his innocence exclaiming, "I did not do it."

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 22nd June, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 15th June and, in the interval, our local market has shown no sign of revival and has continued extremely dull and lifeless. The continued rise in exchange is having a prejudicial effect upon all local stocks. Shanghai market has suffered in the same way and is dull and heavy and prices of Rubber shares, as well as Raw Rubber, are somewhat lower.

The following are our latest wired quotations:—

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| Alor Gajah    | \$ 4.05 |
| Ayer Panas    | 11.25   |
| Glencaly      | 2.30    |
| Kodahs        | 4.25    |
| Kempas        | 7.75    |
| Malaka Pindas | 2.55    |
| Malakoffs     | 4.00    |
| New Serendah  | 4.20    |
| Sandycroft    | 4.75    |
| Tapias        | 19.00   |

Plantation Rubber, in London is quoted 2 1/2. Bar Silver is quoted 39 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 2 1/4. Singapore T.T. is 100 1/2. Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been made at \$695, at which they close steady.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No transactions are reported. Unions are on offer at \$900. Other quotations are nominal.

CANTONS at \$342, North Chinas at Tls. 150, and Yangtzes at \$190 with ex. 73.

INSURANCES.—China Fires could be placed at \$143. Hongkong Fires have come to business at \$325, which remains the nominal quotation.

SHIPPING.—Douglases, have been done at \$86 and \$85, and at the latter rate shares are now offering. Sales of Indo-China Deferred were made, early in the week at \$107, but market has since sagged, in the absence of business, and they close with sellers at \$103 1/2. Steamboats have been a steady market, with sales almost daily at \$17 1/2. Star Ferries have been quick. A sale was made at \$23 1/2, which is the nominal quotation at the close.

ONES.—Shells were reported done at 118 1/2, but since then small sales have been made at 116 1/2, and market closes quiet. Particulars as to new issue can be found at end of our report. Langkats are wanted from the North at Tls. 15 1/2. Ural Caspians are unchanged, with a nominal quotation of 35 1/2.

REFINERIES.—This has been a very quiet market. No sales of China Sugars are reported and price is quoted at \$100 1/2 nominal. Malabons were done at \$30, but buyers now offer only \$28.

MINES.—Nothing has been done. Kailans are wanted at 35 1/2. Raubs are nominal at \$24 1/2 and Trenchs at 20 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were put down to a buying rate of \$117, but, with no shares coming out, they are now wanted at \$117 1/2. Small sales were made at \$119 1/2 for August, and \$121 September. Kowloon Wharves came to business at \$75 and further shares are on offer. Shanghai Docks were done at Tls. 92 1/2 and Tls. 82, and the latter remains the nominal quotation.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Very few transactions have taken place. Lands were placed at \$93, and more shares are wanted. Humphreys, in small quantities, have been taken at \$6.30, and there are further sellers. Centrals are offering at \$99. Hotels are wanted at \$97, with sellers asking \$99. West Points are nominal at \$75.

COTTON MILLS.—Market is somewhat quieter. Shanghai Cottons have been taken for the North at Tls. 123. Kung Yis are wanted at the reduced rate of Tls. 14.40, and Yangtzepeeps at Tls. 54. Eves are quoted Tls. 157 nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Small sales of Cements have been made at \$7.70 down to \$7.60. Tramways were sold at \$6.50, and are wanted at \$6.40. There are buyers of China Providents at \$7.70, of Electrics at \$48, and of Watsons at \$6. Ropes are quoted \$27 nominal, after sales at the price. Other shares are nominal at prices quoted in our list.

MEMO.—The Shell Transport and Trading Co. has declared a final dividend of 5/- per share, and announces a new issue of shares at par, in the ratio of one new share for every four shares now held. In order to obtain the new issue, holders must, at once, deposit their shares with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who are willing to cable, at holder's expense, the numbers and holder's name to London, and to apply for the new issue. We understand that Coupon No. 28 can be used in payment of cost of the new issue, subject to all expenses incurred in forwarding. Next Settlement Day, 28th June.

## SHIPBUILDERS AND RUSSIA.

Several British firms have been consulted with a view to a reconstruction of the Russian shipyards, and in this connection it is freely stated that Messrs. Vickers will, in all likelihood, take part in the work, seeing that they have already built warships at one of the Black Sea centres.

Before the outbreak of war Russian trade was so strongly monopolised by German ship-owners that not more than eight per cent. of the country's exports was carried under the Russian flag. The necessity for the expansion of the national mercantile marine is, therefore, urgent, and, in fact, one of the last acts of the late Government was to recommend a loan of ten millions sterling to Russian firms for the construction or purchase of vessels.

Subsidies were also proposed for the equipment of yards and docks, and, however the original proposals may be modified by recent events, there is good reason to believe that they will not be materially retarded or restricted in operation. The maximum annual output of the Russian shipyards is not much more than 10,000 tons a year, so that in view of the Empire's immense resources there is great scope for development.

## TRADE BANKS.

## TO FIGHT GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P. for Ormskirk, in the House of Commons last month, emphasised the importance of a trade corporation of leading banks, which were practically unanimous in supporting the scheme. A fundamental change, he said, was necessary in British business methods after the war, which had shown the folly of allowing the enemy to control the essential industries, and disclosed its perniciousness in peaceful penetration. The corporation would not possess a monopoly, as the Government would support but not exercise control. The corporation would secure credits to traders, which it was impossible to obtain formerly, and would put British traders on equal terms with foreigners.

Several speakers described the scheme as a dangerous and mischievous innovation, which would leave the State's prestige to a group of financiers.

Mr. Walter Runciman said he understood that the corporation would concentrate the financial strength in a central organisation and give British traders the same facilities as the Deutsche Bank; otherwise he would oppose it.

Mr. Chamberlain's view was a widespread criticism. He asked the Government to reconsider the scheme.

Sir Herbert Stanley said that a number of large bankers had subscribed to the trade corporation, and that the preliminary capital of one million sterling was assured. He denied that the corporation would have access to special Government information, and believed that the corporation would not interfere with existing banks, but would act in co-operation with them. The Dominion Trade Commissioners had done most valuable work. It was now proposed to cover the whole Empire in the same way by appointing 12 additional commissioners forthwith.

Sir F. C. Banbury doubted if many banks had subscribed.

Mr. Walter Runciman pointed out that the great German banks had enormously facilitated German trade, which would, after the war, have one of the most powerful syndicates in history, with headquarters in New York. "We need a comparable syndicate," he said.

"The idea," he continued, "was originally for joint stock banks, in which the shareholders would become one great concern. All the great exporting houses supported this principle as the only basis on which money could be got. The city was to assist in the export trade by banking facilities, and small firms needed increased facilities, but it should be made clear that the purpose of the corporation was to give that assistance which the joint stock banks had not provided."

Mr. J. T. Walters said that it was a scheme to allow the corporation access to the trade schemes of export merchants, and also to pick and choose customers and flesh business.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in announcing that the scheme would be reconsidered, said that without any difference of opinion a new financial institution would be necessary after the war, thus giving assistance to other financial institutions which had not been provided with a charter. These should be reviewed.

## ALSACE-LORRRAINE.

## CONDITIONS IN THE LIBERATED TERRITORY.

Mr. Naboth Edin, Paris correspondent of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, gives some interesting particulars of a visit he has made to the war front in Alsace.

The writer says that he was greatly impressed by the changes which had taken place since he visited the district first in June, 1915. That part of the country which has been liberated from German rule has become thoroughly French. The shops, the local administration offices, and buildings of every kind display the French national colours. The children are not content to learn French at school; they use the language now when playing. (It must be remembered that the French language was completely banned by the Germans and that the children of purely French parents had heard nothing but the German language until the French invaded the conquered provinces.)

Mr. Edin spoke with a great number of Alsatians, principally merchants, and was assured by all of them that they preferred to live under French jurisdiction in war time rather than submit to the German yoke again. In this connection the correspondent declares that the French military occupation of Alsace is far more humane than that of the Germans in Northern France.

Economic conditions in liberated Alsace are excellent. There is no suspension of ordinary business and the prices of commodities have not been excessively increased. Sugar is abundant. Fresh eggs, various kinds of meat, excellent white bread, and delicious beer can all be obtained without difficulty. There is scarcity of coals as elsewhere in the war zone, but it is not greatly felt, as electric light and power are provided in abundance by water installations.

Mr. Edin was struck by the great number of civilians of military age whom he met while in the occupied territory. Apparently the Germans did not have time to secure the younger classes of conscripts before the French invaded Alsace and liberated the country. As Alsace is nominally German territory, the male inhabitants cannot be compelled to serve with the French military forces, although in the parallel case in Belgium and Northern France the Germans have taken men and women for war service—but the Germans have no regard for any law but necessity.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

## "WHITE FROST" SANITARY REFRIGERATORS

CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD

SWEET

WHOLESOME

AND

HEALTHFUL.

WILL KEEP

COLD

PURE

AND

DRY.



ALL METAL

COATED WITH

WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH

REVOLVING

SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON

ROLLER BEARING

CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL. IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION. THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

18

## A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD

## V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## A. &amp; B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[467-3]

## Powell Ltd

NEW CHEAP LINES

## LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

ALL SIZES.

ALSO A FEW ODD SIZES OF LAST YEAR'S STOCK.

SIZES 2. 2 1/2. 3. 3 1/2. 4. 4 1/2. 5. 5 1/2. 6. 6 1/2. 7.

USUAL PRICE 12.50 14.50 TO CLEAR 2.50 6.50

[39]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.  
ST. JOHN'S HALL.

THE SENIOR HOSTEL for the Residence of Students at HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. Applications for Rooms for September should be made now to—  
The Acting Warden,  
ST. JOHN'S HALL,  
University, Hongkong.  
[759]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.  
NOTICE.

OWING to the GREATLY INCREASED COST of Manufacture it has been decided to raise the PRICE OF ICE to 14 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1917. [760]

## WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS European Book-keeper seeks engagement. Write—  
M.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[764]

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for Young Boys on the Peak.  
Apply—  
"M. L. L.",  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[761]

## TO LET.

ONE large FURNISHED ROOM and Verandah, with Board and Attendance, on the May Road Level.  
Apply to—  
Box No. 23,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[762]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN LEASE to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lot | Boundary Measurements (Approximate) | Contents              | Area | Annual Rent | Unit Price |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|-------------|------------|
| 1          | As per plan.                        | 2,000 sq. ft. (about) | 172  | 7,300       | [763]      |

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE BIG COURSE at FAN LING will be CLOSED for a month from 3rd July, 1917.

By Order of the Committee,  
K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary.  
[764]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDBOY HABIBBOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 26th day of July, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.  
Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.  
G. A. HASTINGS,  
Administrator,  
8, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
[763]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of PEBICVAL JULIUS WEBER, late of the United States Navy, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 9th day of July, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.  
Dated this 12th day of June, 1917.  
C. D. WILKINSON,  
Administrator,  
9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
[763]

## NOTICE.

## NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ACHEE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.  
AMERICAN TRADING Co.,  
General Agents,  
HONGTSE & Co., Ltd.,  
14A, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
[656]

## AUCTIONS

G. R. E.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot,  
The Sale of OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant, about at 11 a.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS  
NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,  
Comprising—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES—One Coal Lighter (carrying capacity 150 Tons), Various Ships and Boats, Fittings, Fan Engines, Canvas Bags, Coir Cordage, Paper-drift, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Boat, Cars, Fir, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric Cable, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil, Gas Cylinders, &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess, Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

On view from TUESDAY, the 26th inst. Terms of Sale—As detailed in the Catalogue. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.  
[758]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property Consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,034 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$38.00.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
[697]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
On MONDAY,  
the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1888.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$3.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
JOHNSON, STORES & MASTER,  
Prince's Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHES BANK, or to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.  
[616]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Compensation is payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal charges.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALE,  
Manager.  
[609]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexander Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
[708]

## TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[633]

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. R. MAZEE,  
1 Des Vaux Road.  
[468]

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden, Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexander Buildings.  
[638]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.  
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.  
HOUSES to Let, Wengshing Road.  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morrison Terraces.  
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[68]

## TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.  
No. 2, MERION, No. 5, THE PEAK.  
No. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).  
KELLET'S CREST, 66, PEAK.  
No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings.  
[30]

## WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.  
Apply to—  
FUBUKAWA & Co.,  
20, Des Vaux Road Central.  
[703]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "FORTHOS,"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1917.  
[2]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN

JAVA-PACIFIC LUN.

THE Steamship  
"TJIKEMBANG"  
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th June at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be sent in to the Godown, where they will be examined on the 25th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1917.  
[755]

## INTIMATION

OUR GIANT  
LAVENDER  
TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet-Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.



1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 14.

[12]

## MARRIAGE.

CANCE-RUBART.—At H. B. M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, on June 14th, CHARLES CANOE, of the B. A. T. Co., Ltd., Wenchow, to GLADYS RUBART, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD JUNE, 1917.

## CUI BONO?

THE recent debate in the South African Parliament emphasises the infinite possibilities for harm which lie in the uncontrolled propaganda of those who are continually endeavouring to alter our political machinery in accordance with some cherished theory of their own. The obsession under which these people generally labour is fatal to clear judgment, and invariably, as one of our correspondents pointed out yesterday in dealing with a kindred subject, they ignore the most important factor in human affairs—human nature. The Nationalists in South Africa who are fondly dreaming of a Republic may be perfectly sincere in their opinion that such a form of government would be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the country. They fail to show, however, how such a Republic would defend itself from attack, or what inducement, in these days, it could offer to any great Power to act as its guardian angel. Their scheme is impracticable and its advocacy mischievous because it tends to create distinctions between the two white races, and to foster those old antagonisms which, in the interests of all, were better forgotten. The propaganda which that veteran South African statesman, Mr. J. MERRIMAN, characterised as "devil's work" may receive little consideration from those who, from education and experience, are able to estimate its true value, but the influence it may have upon the "irreconcilables" and upon the illiterate inhabitants of the country districts, who rarely come into touch with the larger centres of population, is incalculable. The overwhelming majority of the people in South Africa are loyal to the flag that

spreads its beneficent folds above them, and are satisfied with, and grateful for, the generous way in which they have been treated by Great Britain. The attitude they have adopted during the present war has proved this. The rebellion led by the old Boer General De Wet was simply a rash adventure entered into by a few of the more ignorant farmers who had been misled by the promises of German agents. Their knowledge did not permit them to realise that their dreams of the golden future awaiting them were illusory, and the outbreak, as was inevitable, simply brought disaster to those who promoted it. Since that day we have seen the forces of a united South Africa employed in driving the Germans from their African Colonies, and, this work being successfully accomplished, many of them are now fighting in other theatres of the war. Propaganda calculated to destroy this spirit of unity by dangling some theoretical form of republican government before the eyes of those least able to perceive its utter impracticability is certainly "devil's work." If it leads anywhere it can only lead, as Mr. MERRIMAN warned the House of Assembly, to civil war. Freedom of discussion may be, as a Nationalist member pointed out, one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, but when advantage is taken of it at a time like the present to preach something very closely resembling sedition the practical man will agree that it is time to impose restrictions. South Africa, especially at this crucial period of its development, cannot be allowed to become the field of the agitator simply because he can shield himself behind some high-sounding principle. The Nationalists talk about a Republic, but the leader of the Labour Party pricked the bubble by asking them to contemplate a strong Germany stretching across the continent with harbours and submarine-bases and a huge native population trained and drilled as black soldiers in a mercenary army. As he showed, the country would be at the mercy of a German black African Empire, and he pertinently asked how long South Africa would then enjoy the freedom it has today. Until the dawn of the millennium when all nations will act together and pay similar respect to the highest principles of mutual co-operation we must recognise the dangers ahead and prepare ourselves to meet them. For this reason we trust that the policy advocated of dealing promptly and rigorously with the agencies working on behalf of a cause which must eventually mean disruption in South Africa will be carried into effect.

Today H. R. H. the Prince of Wales celebrates his 23rd birthday.  
Mr. F. C. Jenkin left for the North yesterday for a short holiday, following his illness.  
Mr. Tong Lai Chuen has notified his tenants who pay less than \$80 per month rent that he will defray the new war-rate for the duration of the war.  
The Hongkong Ice Co. Ltd., give notice that owing to the greatly increased cost of manufacture the price of ice will be raised to 14 cents per lb. as from July 1st next.  
The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow (Sunday) are as follows:—8.15 a.m., Celebrate Holy Communion at the Peak Church; 11 a.m., preach at St. Mary's Chinese Church; 6 p.m., preach at St. John's Cathedral.  
We are requested by Messrs. Hughes & Hough to draw the attention of the public to the several lots of Elkington Plate to be disposed of by public auction at H. M. Naval Depot, Kowloon, on the 28th inst., at 11 a.m. They will be on view from the 23rd inst.

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday at an inquest held at the Hongkong Magistracy in connection with the death of a coolie. The deceased jumped from a window when the police were making a gambling raid and sustained such severe injuries that he died within two days.

The police have received a report to the effect that a Chinese widow, aged 49, was knocked down by motor-car No. 28, near Tai Yuen Street, Wanchai, on Saturday. The car is owned by the Exile Garage. The woman died on the way to the Government Civil Hospital. The driver of the car has been arrested.

Abraham Ettinger, the Turkish protégé of the German Consulate, who was charged before the Mixed Court, Shanghai, with committing a breach of China's neutrality and with attempted forgery, has been discharged. In dismissing the prisoner the British Assessor said "Have nothing to do with your former masters, who are now outlawed by the whole civilized world. Try to gain an honest living, and no man will molest you. You can go."

H.E. the Governor has received advice from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Marquess of Lansdowne that an appeal on behalf of the funds of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Red Cross Society will be made at Home and Overseas on October 18th. The merciful work of the joint organisation amongst the sick and wounded of H.M. Forces in every theatre of the war costs \$8,000 a day and increases rather than diminishes. It is therefore hoped that the appeal to be made on "Our Day" will meet with a response that will enable all that is humanly possible to be done to lessen the sufferings of those on whose behalf it is issued.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.  
OPIUM.

There were two opium possession cases before Mr. J. R. Wood, one man being arrested with 91 taels concealed round his waist, and the other found with 17 taels round his waist. Both men made the excuse of having been given it to carry for another man, this mythical individual having tied the drug round them. In the first case, a fine of \$750, or four months' hard labour, and in the second \$1,500, or six months' hard labour, was imposed.

## EDUCATIONAL OFFENCE.

A Chinese school teacher was charged, at the instance of the Education Authority, with having more pupils in his school than was allowed.

Mr. Cavalier stated that he had inspected the premises and found that they were large enough for nine pupils, although the defendant had applied to be allowed more. An anonymous letter told him that more than nine pupils were being taught, and he paid a visit to the school, but only seven were present. Later he called again and found ten, the defendant saying that he had had as many as twelve. Mr. Agassiz appeared for defendant and denied the offence, contending that never more than nine had been kept.

The case was adjourned.

## CANTON AND BRITISH WAR CHARITIES.

On the occasion of the Birthday of H.M. King George V. the sum of \$2,032.13 was subscribed by British, Allied, and Neutral residents of Canton for British War Charities, and the following amounts were remitted to London:—

Prisoners-of-War Fund ..... \$100  
Mesopotamia Relief Fund ..... 50  
Lord Roberts' Memorial Fund ..... 50  
National Refugees and Training ships ..... 25  
Chichester ..... 25  
Dr. Barnardo's Homes ..... 25

at 2/5/9.16 = \$2,032.13  
Balance to British War Charities account ..... 2.53  
\$2,032.13

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

We regret to learn says the N.C. Daily News that Mr. Gerald Samuel, son of Sir Marcus Samuel, has been killed in action. Mr. Samuel came out to Shanghai four years ago as Managing Director of Messrs. Samuel & Co., Ltd., and remained here for six months, when he returned Home. Messrs. Samuel & Co., Shanghai, received news of his death on June 16th.

A stout, baggage-laden, old English gentleman was trying to make a hurried exit from a railway carriage. At the door he stumbled on the foot of a brawny Scot.

"Hoots, toots, mon!" groaned the Highlander. "Canna ye foot whaur y're going? Hoot, mon, hoot!"

The burdened traveller slammed the door behind him and shouted through the window:

"Hoot yourself! I am a traveller, not an automobile."



# THE WAR.

## ENEMY ATTACKS IN WEST.

### BRITISH ACTIVITY.

### SITUATION IN GREECE.

### RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

### TURKISH CRUELTY TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### FRENCH ACTIVITY.

#### IMPORTANT RESULTS ACHIEVED.

PARIS, June 22nd.

A communiqué says:—The fighting has continued to our advantage east of Vauxaillon. Our counter-attack on a trench in the sector of Moisy Farm gave important results. Up to the present we have recaptured all the positions with the exception of a salient of 400 metres to the north-eastward, where enemy parties are still holding out. Artillery duels are lively in this region. Our lines were bombarded fairly lively between Hurlbise and Craonne.

In Champagne, our advance to the north-east of Montcornillet was particularly brilliantly accomplished. The enemy attempted to recapture positions wrested on the 18th, but was repulsed by bombers, who then took the offensive and pushed them into a trench from which they emerged and we captured it. We thus advanced 300 metres deep on a 600 metre front. One hundred enemy bodies were left on the ground.

#### ENEMY RAIDS.

#### REPULSED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our fire repulsed raiders southward of the Bapaume Gambrai Road and eastward of Laventie; also in the neighbourhood of Lonnietz, where another enemy party entered the front line but was immediately driven out. A few of our men are missing. The enemy's artillery has been active astride the Scarpe.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ENEMY ACTIVITY.

#### VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, June 21st.

A communiqué says:—After the bombardment mentioned this afternoon, the Germans most violently attacked our positions on a kilometre front. Large forces succeeded in gaining a footing in a part of a first line trench east of Vaux Aillon.

Another attempt, south of Filain, on the salient of our line east of Rozero farm, was without result. The artillery duel is lively between Hurlbise, Chevreux and the Verdun front in the sectors of Vachereauville and Chambrettes.

#### GERMAN TROOPS MOVED FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

PARIS, June 21st.

A communiqué states:—The German attack yesterday east of Vaux Aillon was most violent. It was preceded by a fierce bombardment and carried out by special assaulting troops belonging to a Division recently arrived from Russia. Our troops obstinately resisted, and all the enemy's efforts to develop the few advantages acquired in the first shock were smashed by our fire and counter-attacks.

The Germans finally only penetrated the first line in two places, namely to the south of Mont Denjings, on a front of 400 metres; and to the north of Oisy Farm, on a front of 200 metres.

An energetic counter-offensive this morning enabled us to recapture the former position, where we discovered numerous bodies, testifying to the enemy's high loss between June 8th and June 20th.

We destroyed fourteen enemy aeroplanes, while seven others, seriously damaged, fell into their own lines. Our air squadrons dropped twelve tons of bombs on enemy railway stations, factories, blast furnaces, bivouacs and ammunition dumps, causing important damage.

#### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE GREEK SITUATION.

#### MONARCHY FAVOURED.

LONDON, June 21st.

M. Venizelos announces that he favours the continuance of the Monarchy, the prerogatives of which should be defined by a Constituent Assembly to be summoned later. Meanwhile, a Coalition Government will be formed.

#### AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

#### POLITICAL EXILES.

ATHENS, June 22nd.

Six political exiles, including M. Gounaris, M. Dousmanis and M. Metaxas, ex-Minister to Petrograd, have embarked. Their residence is confined to anywhere in France except Paris.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SITUATION IN GREECE.

#### CONSTANTINE PUBLICLY HOOTED.

ZURICH, June 21st.

Ex-King Constantine was hooted on the evening of his arrival at Lugano. He was walking on the lake front when the mob was so threatening that the ex-King fled to his hotel, being forced to take refuge in a cafe en route.

Later, an automobile, escorted by the Police, conveyed him to his hotel.

#### REORGANISING GREECE.

LONDON, June 21st.

A telegram states that the Athens Government has decided to form a Committee of four, including two Venizelists, to recommend methods of reorganising and reconstituting a unified Greece.

King Alexander has decided to reside at his uncle's country villa. This is regarded as proof that the present situation is only temporary, pending the vote of the National Assembly.

ATHENS, June 21st.

The Cabinet has decided to appoint a Joint Commission of members of the Athens and Salonika Governments to negotiate with a view to the unification of Royalist and Venizelist Greece.

#### Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GOOD PROGRESS.

ROME, June 21st.

A wireless Italian official message says:—We exploded a powerful mine on the spur of Piccolagazovi in the Ampezzo sector, destroying a garrison. Alpine troops carried the summit of Hill 2,068, on Piccolagazovi, establishing themselves there.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ITALIAN AIR SUCCESSES.

LONDON, June 21st.

A feature of the Italian success on the Asiago Plateau was the employment of 145 aeroplanes, which threw five and a half tons of air torpedoes on the enemy's communications.

#### Naval Activities.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### PIRACY.

PARIS, June 21st.

French patrol boats have picked up ninety men from two submerged British steamers.

The submarine fired at the boats of one steamer, killing eight of the crew.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### TO REFORM THE LORDS.

LONDON, June 22nd.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon announced that the Government had decided to appoint a committee to deal with the question of the reform of the House of Lords as promptly as possible.

#### WEST FLANDERS.

#### CIVIL POPULATION LEAVING.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

It is reported that the evacuation by the civil population of the west of Flanders continues. Two thousand have removed from places behind the front.

#### WAR SERVICES.

#### TWO NEW ORDERS.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The King has instituted two new orders in recognition of war services by Britons and Allies. One is styled "The Order of the British Empire," which is an order of Knighthood open to both sexes, women having the prefix Dame in the higher classes.

The second Order is entitled "The Order of Companions of Honour." This is for one class only and does not carry title or precedence. Women will be equally eligible with men. The first lists are to be issued shortly.

#### RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

#### AGAINST GERMANY TO THE END.

WASHINGTON, June 22nd.

M. Bakhmeteff, head of the Russian Mission, in a statement to the American people, avowed Russia's consecration to the war with German autocracy to the end. Only through victory could a stable world peace and the fruits of the Russian revolution be secured. "The Russian people thoroughly understand, and are fully convinced, that it is absolutely necessary to root out the autocratic principles which underlie German militarism, that threatens the peace, freedom and happiness of the world."

#### GALLANT CANADIANS.

#### INSPIRING MESSAGE.

OTTAWA, June 22nd.

Sir R. L. Borden, on behalf of the Government, has cabled congratulations to General Currie, in command of the Canadian Corps. The message, concluding, says:—"We wish you God speed. Great work lies before you, and I send the firm assurance that Canada will, without fail, give you, and the officers and men of your command, all the needed aid and support to maintain your efforts, and ensure their success."

#### MAN-POWER.

#### A SIFTING PROCESS.

LONDON, June 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the War Office estimated that the re-examination of discharged and rejected soldiers would yield 60,000 men for service abroad. Sixty thousand of other categories, discharged wounded and invalided from abroad, could claim final discharge.

#### THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

#### NOT GOOD FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, June 21st.

There is increasing interest in the Austrian political crisis owing to the fact that it reveals that the large majority of Austria is almost certainly opposed to the war and German policy. Moreover, it proves the growing isolation of Germanism in Europe.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### WHOLESALE MURDERS AND ROBBERIES AT TOMSK.

PETROGRAD, June 21st.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Tomsk, owing to wholesale murders and robberies by armed criminals called to the colours, and anarchists. Two thousand three hundred have been arrested, twenty of the resisters were killed and a number wounded.

#### LOYAL COSSACKS.

PETROGRAD, June 21st.

At the opening of the pan-Russian Congress of Cossacks, the President appealed to them to fight the enemy without and the enemy within.

Military delegates demanded stronger measures against the Leninists, whom they denounced as traitors. They also demanded the formation of a special Cossack Army, which would be ready to die on the field of honour.

The Congress displayed a tenacious war spirit.

#### FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, June 22nd.

An official announcement says that during the week ending the 17th inst., the arrivals have been 1,028 and the sailings 1,122. There were no sinkings above 1,600 tons; five vessels below this tonnage were sunk. Five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

#### ITALY'S WAR AIMS.

#### REPARATION FOR BELGIUM.

ROME, June 21st.

In the Chamber, the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, speaking on the war aims, said that Italy's special interests were equally the destinies of Roumania and the direct possession of Valona and the hinterland. They also desired to defend Albania from outside interference, but were willing that she should be independent internally. He declared that any peace which strengthened the chains binding the Italia irredenta, and omitted reparation for Belgium and the reconstruction of an united Poland would be an outrage.

#### COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 22nd.

The cotton market "broke" at seventy points on the announcement of the closing of the Liverpool Exchange. There was a further slump to 73 on outside liquidation and Liverpool selling, but a good part of the loss has been recovered.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### COTTON MARKET SENSATION.

#### BOARD OF TRADE INTERVENE.

LONDON, June 20th.

The Liverpool futures market, both for American and Egyptian cotton, is being closed temporarily, in accordance with the wishes of Sir Albert H. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, with whom the Directors are consulting to-morrow.

#### SPECULATIVE DEALING THE CAUSE.

LONDON, June 20th.

The convulsion of the Lancashire cotton trade, which resulted in the prohibition of transactions in futures at Liverpool, is owing to the extraordinary rise of prices, due to speculative dealing.

It is attributed by the Times to lack of shipping, accentuated by submarineism. The Times adds that the most obvious remedy is the limitation of output, but manufacturers are unable to agree thereon. Therefore, there is a growing demand for Government intervention, including the possible rationing of supplies.

#### CONTROL OF IMPORTS.

#### ADVOCATED.

LONDON, June 20th.

Cotton prices have paralysed business on the Manchester Exchange. The news of the futures market being closed was heartily welcomed, the members agreeing that it would check speculation.

The proposal that the Government should control the whole of the cotton imports is being considered, and it is pointed out that the Government is by far the biggest purchaser of the cotton goods.

#### TURKISH CRUELTY TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

#### STARVED AND ILL-TREATED.

CAIRO, June 20th.

Evidence is steadily accumulating of bad treatment of British war prisoners in Turkey. It is learned from the most reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners in Mesopotamia have succumbed to ill-treatment or neglect.

A man, who was for some time near the war prisoners' camp at Taurus, states that more than half of the unfortunate men captured at Kut are now dead.

It is noteworthy that the Swiss Red Cross Commission, whose report on the camps which it was allowed to inspect was sufficiently damning, was not allowed to approach this camp and others of the same type. Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management. The doctor in charge was of the opinion that, with proper care, thirty-five could be saved, but he and his assistants were driven away from their own hospital and in the first fifteen days twenty-two died from sheer neglect.

Fifty prisoners, captured at Katia on April 10th, and put into a hospital at Aleppo, could hardly stand for weakness. All were suffering from dysentery, due to starvation.

A German subaltern, who spent the winter at Marmara, saw four hundred Indian prisoners dead from starvation. Another witness saw one hundred and fifty British prisoners at Katma, in North Syria, in a deplorable condition, the only ration consisting of soup.

#### MR. BARNES AND THE COMING VICTORY.

LONDON, June 21st.

A continuation of Mr. G. N. Barnes' speech, in reply to the toast of "Victory of the Allies," at a dinner in the Connaught Rooms, London, is as follows:—

Speaking of the *status quo ante* he said that that was the point he desired to emphasise and implant in the minds of his fellow-countrymen, especially his fellow-workmen. For many years prior to the outbreak of the war, democratic peoples had strained every nerve to lighten the load of armaments, but, on the contrary, the Central Powers were bent not only on dominating their own peoples but those beyond their borders. We stood for the principle of each nation living its own life in its own way; the Central Powers stood for letting each nation live as they ordered.

After dwelling on the hampering influence in the direction of internal social reform and Empire development, owing to the burden of armaments, Mr. Barnes said that we had simply desired to maintain freedom, to be free from the swash-buckler and the cost of maintaining him.

Every country must attain that, especially Germany. We were not out to fight the German people, but were out for the liberation of all peoples. Mr. Barnes, continuing, paid a tribute to our Allies, both small and large, and said he hoped and believed that the Russians would yet rally to the support of their own Government. He referred at length and with eloquence to France, saying she was "a valiant champion of liberty at all times, who had suffered, bled and struggled for freedom as no other people had." The fight in which they were now engaged could not be lost. It would not be lost. If it were, he would cease to believe in any moral force in the world making for righteousness. This war must therefore be fought out. There was no half-way house, no compromise between democracy and autocracy. If we did not win now, it merely meant an armed truce in preparation for winning later. He would sooner face it now than leave it to be faced by our sons. There must be victory for the Allies now if the world was to be worth living in for those coming after us.

#### ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, June 21st.

A semi-official statement says the arrivals during the week ended the 17th inst. totalled 606 and the departures 531, not including fishing boats and coasters. Two steamers and two sailing vessels were sunk, while two steamers escaped attack.

#### RUSSIA'S HONOUR.

#### ARMIES WILL NOT FAIL.

LONDON, June 21st.

General Brusiloff, replying to General Sir William Robertson's congratulations, says that, in honour bound, free Russia's armies will not fail in their duty.

#### CROSS-CHANNEL RAILWAY FERRY?

LONDON, June 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was considering the question of a Cross-Channel railway ferry.

#### RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 21st.

The railwaymen of the Petrograd-Moscow Railway have struck without awaiting the award of the Commission which was considering their economic grievances.

The Government has appealed to the people to remain calm in view of the possible extension of the strike.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

#### OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT FILM.

The "Battle of the Somme" film, the official Government film, of which we have heard so much, and as to which there was so much contention in Shanghai, has at last arrived in Hongkong and, by arrangement with Mr. M. E. Bandman, will be screened at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. The first part of the film deals with the visit of the King to France, his reception by the representatives of the French army, and his visit to the military hospitals with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Sir Douglas Haig. The great conference held at the house of the Commander-in-Chief, attended by the French President, the French Minister of War, General Joffre, General Foch, and others is also shown. His Majesty then visits the wounded at the various camps and makes an inspection of the battle field which is still under German shell fire. He watches the bombardment of Pozieres, and finally takes leave of France and is escorted by destroyers to the white walls of old England. The film gives most realistic pictures taken on the actual battle-field, showing the effect of heavy gun-fire in a most vivid manner. In speaking of this film, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Not the glory of war is depicted, but war in all its grim, murderous reality, relieved only from utter repulsiveness by the heroic accomplishments and cheerful suffering of human souls, over-shadowed and dwarfed by contact with the powers of destruction around them. The film brings war under the eyes of the people as it has never been brought before, and will serve posterity in showing what our soldiers had to face in this great war and how they faced it." The profits derived from showing the film will be given to War Funds Seats for the Victoria Theatre may be booked at Messrs. Montrose.

#### EXPLOIT OF A BRITISH PATROL.

A correspondent of the *Paris Journal* at the British front narrates a stirring adventure of a patrol before Athies. A dozen "daring" infantrymen passed over "No Man's Land" in the evening of the first day of the attack. Nobody knew where the enemy line began or finished. In the excitement of the advance and the running over of trenches and the jumping over of barbed wire entanglements, the party kept going over torn-up ground until darkness overtook them, and without meeting any of the enemy, save a few stray Germans, who were quickly made prisoners, the patrol installed themselves in a hollow, where they organised a trench and went to sleep. At daylight a fearful cannonade awakened them and they found themselves within fifty metres of a German battery, which opened fire. The twelve men, without knowing it, had pushed their way as far as the German rear line. Half of them charged with the bayonet and the others deluged with grenades the German artillerymen. In this way that twelve "Tommy" lost on patrol duty captured a battery. The capture of so many guns, another correspondent remarks, is explained by the fact that the Germans had to leave their horses a good distance from the guns owing to the intense bombardment. When it was necessary for them to carry away the guns they were prevented from crossing the artillery barrage and from loading up the horses. "It's very simple," grumbled a number of Bavarian prisoners. "We are always put in the unhealthy places."



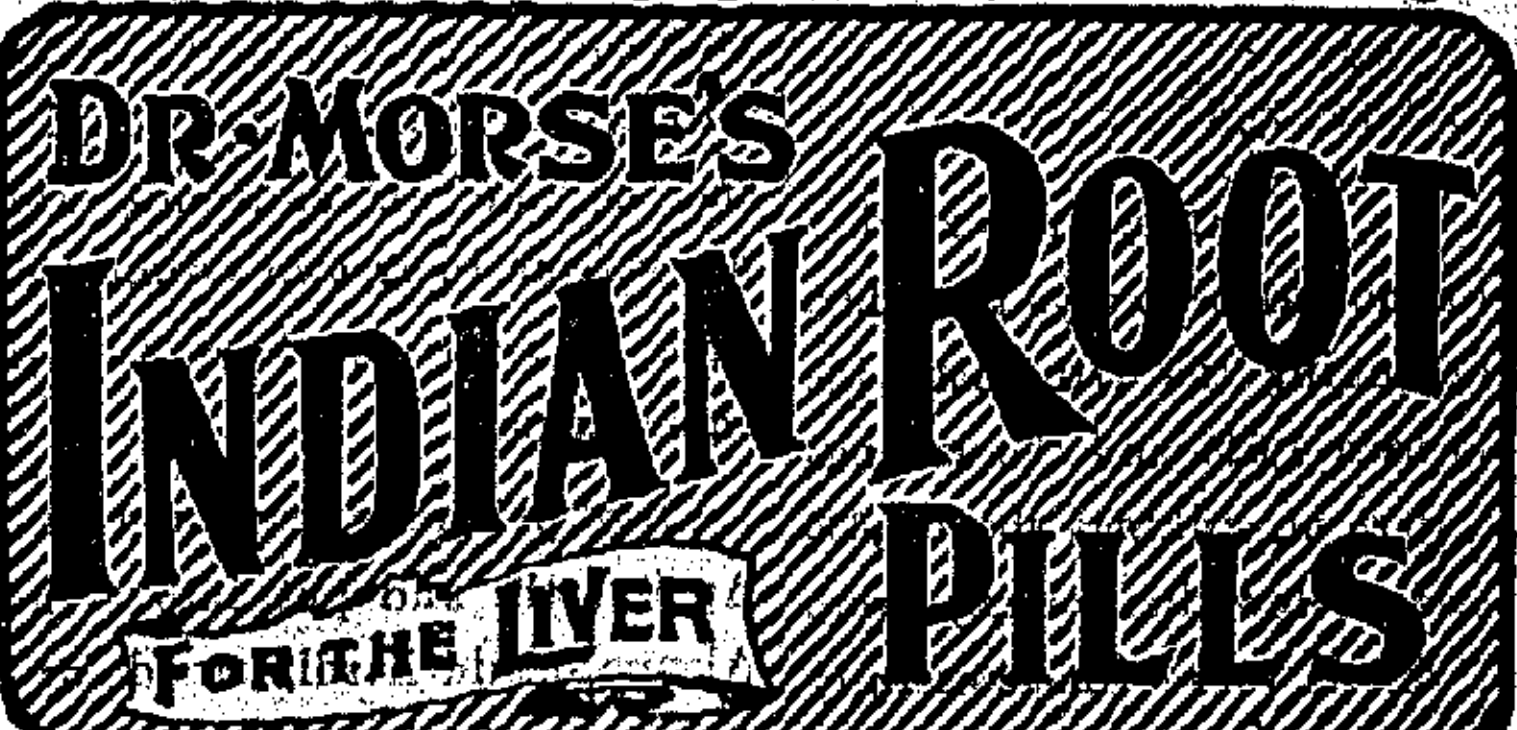
# FOUL BREATH.

## WOMEN'S GREATEST MISFORTUNE.

The old saying that "distance lends enchantment" was never more aptly to the point than when applied to those people whose breath is laden with evil smelling odours. Many persons appear most attractive at a distance, but produce a feeling of pity and disgust when close to because of the condition of their breath. For instance, it makes little difference how beautiful a woman may be, or how charming her manner if her breath is foul; her charm is gone and she is at a disadvantage when ever she comes in contact with other people. Foul breath in women arouses in man a feeling of repugnance and a desire to get out of the company of such a woman as quickly as possible, and even women will avoid her. It is therefore important for every woman who values her personal attraction to take such care of herself that this unpleasant and unnecessary complaint is avoided or corrected. Men, women and children who are troubled with this complaint will drive their friends away more rapidly than any other affliction. People do not realise their breaths are bad because they are like those who are constantly employed among paints and varnishes—they get used to what is to others a most offensive smell. In nearly all cases this condition is due to Constipation and a disordered Stomach, and a coated Tongue, slight Headache, and feverishness are the sure signs that the digestive organs are retaining quantities of impurities from which the system should be free, thereby causing the Breath to become charged with the foul odour. In Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills there will be found a searching, cleansing remedy which will drive the masses of decaying corruption—that poison the Blood and contaminate the breath—from the system through the regular channels. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, and blood that is rich and red. They are safe, sure and reliable remedy, and will prevent many of the complaints so common if taken once or twice a week to keep the system in a healthy condition. They are purely vegetable, and their action is not accompanied by any nauseous or gripping sensation, but is mild and gentle.

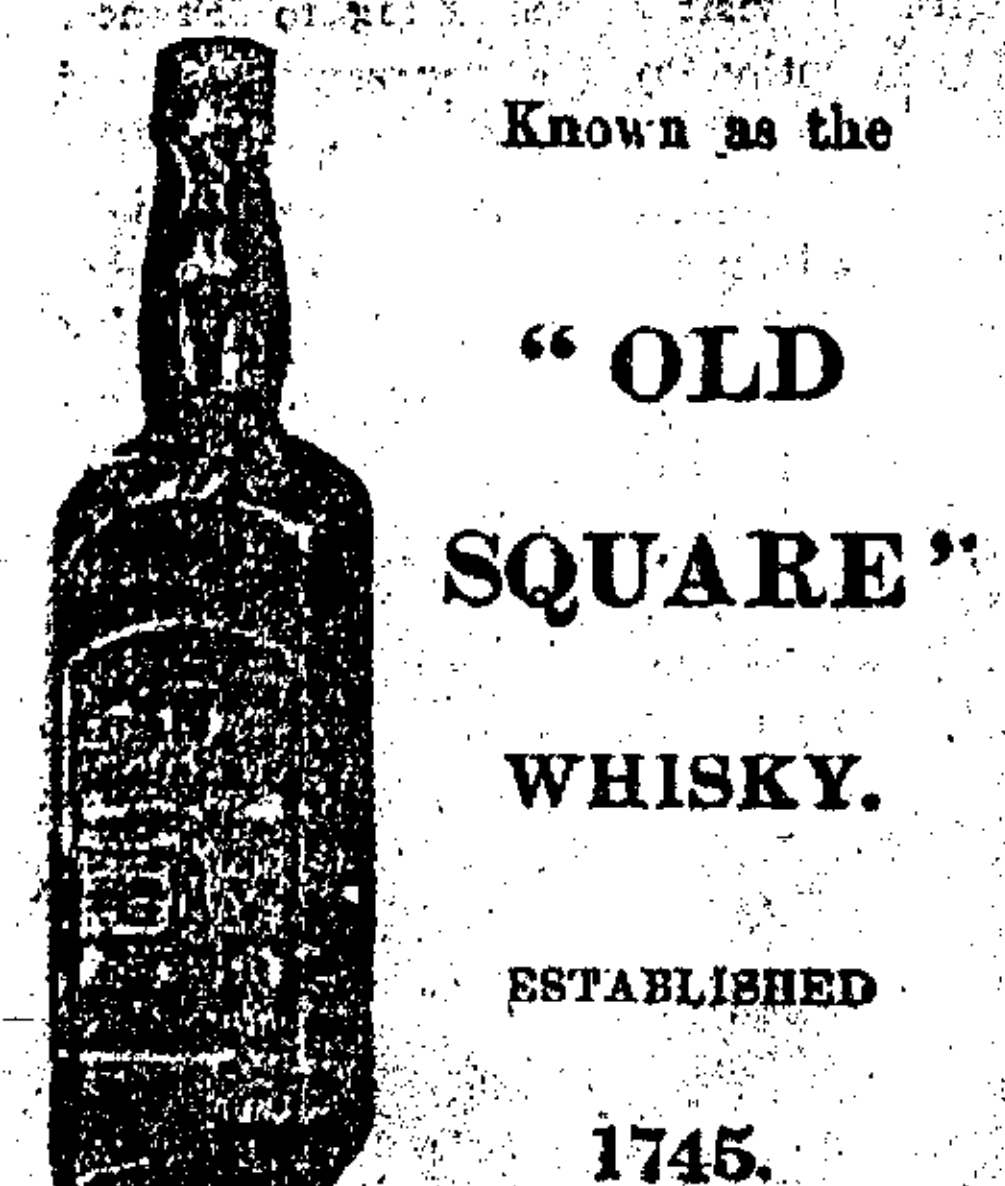
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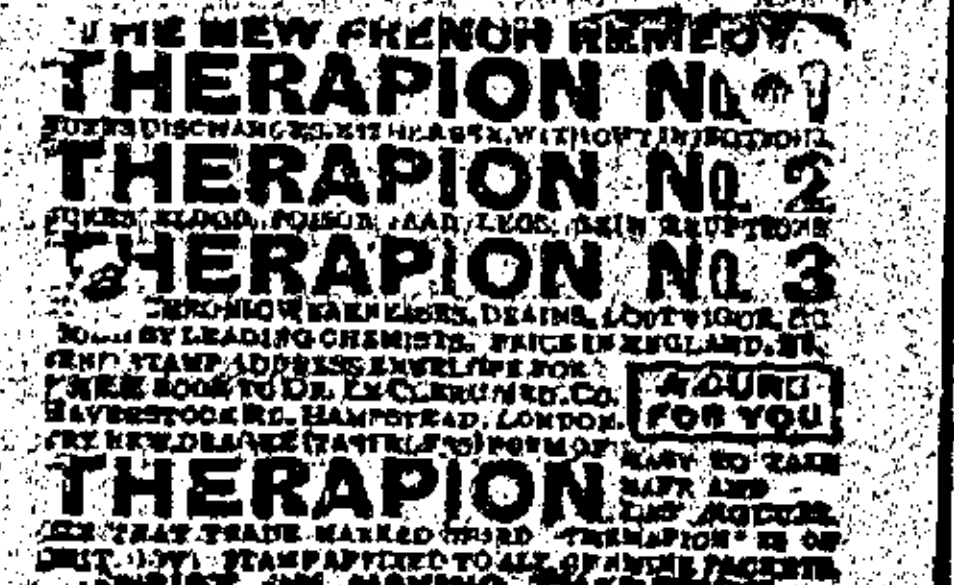
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KEYMER, SON & CO., (Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London. Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.



"ASAHI BEER."



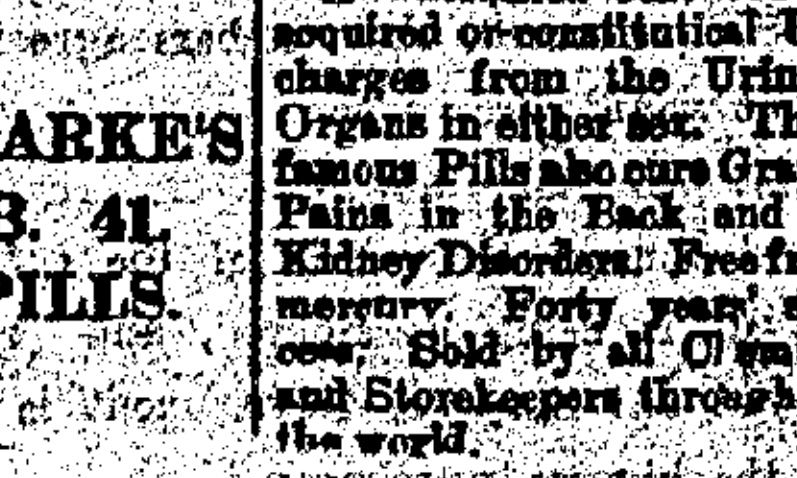
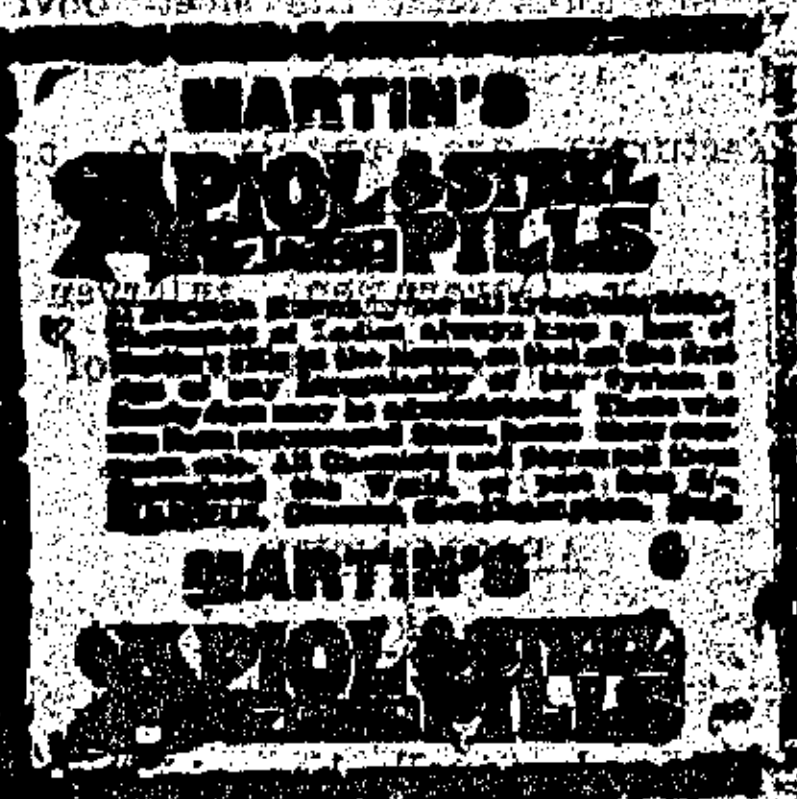
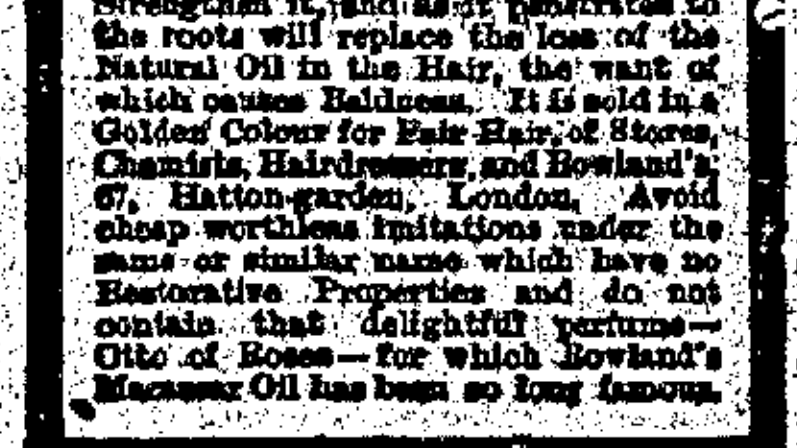
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## BRITISH TONNAGE AND EXPORT TRADE.

### THE DIVERSION OF SHIPPING FROM REGULAR ROUTES.

#### IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

Below will be found a more extended report than that recently given in our columns of an important debate in Parliament on April 5th on the subject of scarcity of tonnage and its effect on British export trade. At a late stage of the debate on a motion for the adjournment of the House, Mr. R. D. Holt (Hoxham) called attention to a reply recently given by Sir L. Chiozza Money, representing the Shipping Controller, to a question by Sir William Byles, in which recognition was given to the holding-up of Manchester goods for exportation to Bombay and Barmah by the difficulties connected with the supply of adequate shipping tonnage. These difficulties, Mr. Holt said, were not confined to India, but applied equally to China and Australia. Ships engaged in these trades had by order of the Government been largely taken out of them, and placed on the North Atlantic trade. It made no financial difference to the shipowners, and he was making no complaint, although the ships were being put to work for which they were unsuitable.

The seriousness of the matter lay in its effect upon the export trade, especially of Manchester goods. It was common knowledge that the best markets for these goods lay in India and China, principally the former. Manchester had lost the Levant at present. If export to these distant fields were to be prohibited by the Government a great blow would be struck at the export trade of the country. It had always been recognised as of very great importance that the export trade should be maintained, not only to help to buy food and munitions, but also to maintain the foreign exchange.

#### THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF TRADE.

But it would also have a most serious effect upon the whole of the industry at home. He had read in the *Manchester Guardian* that Lancashire bankers were greatly concerned as to the effect upon their position, because it was well known that they made advances upon these goods at almost every stage of their existence, and a stoppage of the flow of export would be a serious matter for them. It was true that other trades had their exports stopped, but while their manufactures could be sold for domestic use, only to a very moderate extent could the export market be replaced by home consumption. The case of these goods, again, the business of the Lancashire manufacturers would almost certainly be taken by the Japanese or by native Indians, who were always hot competitors, and they could not disregard the possibility that after the war the trade would not be recovered. It was quite plain that no Government would ever seriously curtail the export trade unless they had found themselves in a very difficult position. It was, of course, absolutely necessary that we must have food and munitions, but if that could only be done by stopping exports it was a very sinister evidence of the position of the country.

The difficulty had arisen partly owing to the great size of our army—which many apprehended would be the result—and partly because of moving our army on distant expeditions. He asked from the Government a clear and open statement on the position—to put their cards, so to speak, before the public.

#### IS TOTAL PROHIBITION INTENDED?

Were the Government contemplating a total prohibition of the export trade in cotton goods? Because if they were it was plain that people ought to know it, and steps should be taken at once to prevent the importation of the raw materials necessary for manufacture. Nothing could be worse for us than to have the export of this class of merchandise prohibited, not to mention the fact that there was a steady stream of raw material for those goods coming into the country. That could only lead to congestion and financial embarrassment. (Hear, hear.)

He wished to urge upon the Shipping Controller that however attenuated might be the stream of the export trade, he should take steps to make it a regular stream. It was not desirable to have a large accumulation of goods kept waiting in our ports of warehouses possibly for weeks, and then to have them released in a flood.

What was needed was an arrangement by which there should be a fairly even flow in the volume of exports, because without it there would be congestion in every port and dislocation of labour, and nobody would be in a position to make systematic plans. It was necessary that the Government should put everybody connected with these trades in a position to work whatever business was left to them in a reasonable, intelligent, and economic manner. Ships which undertook these long voyages usually brought back to this country commodities of great value. If it was not known in advance what would be the volume of shipping allowed to leave this country for distant places week by week or month by month, no one could make any reasonable plan as to which of the commodities valuable for national purposes could be brought home.

#### COMPETITION FROM JAPAN.

Mr. S. Samuel (U. Wansworth) agreed with the views of Mr. Holt. The congestion in the cotton trade and the want of tonnage were serious matters. As a result of the handicap to Manchester from these causes and the preferential charges from the United States, the cotton goods of Manchester which went to India and China would be taken up very considerably by the Japanese. This was occurring already. The British Government were going to leave the Japanese to capture the China trade, and the Indian trade, and were also doing their best to help the Japanese to enter into a new trade—the Persian trade. He

attributed the difficulty in large measure to want of commercial knowledge on the part of the Government authorities. The Japanese were very keen, and, though they were our Allies, they were not going to give up business for the benefit of this country. For one thing, if we hindered them in bringing goods here during the war, they would the more assiduously introduce them into neutral countries, with the result that they would get hold of the trade and keep it afterwards. He suggested that no Government did less to encourage and back up its own merchants and traders than did the British Government. We used to have a splendid trade in the Persian Gulf, but our Government did nothing to support and sustain it, whilst the German Government stepped in and ran a line of steamships to secure trade that was ours.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Sir L. Chiozza Money (Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping) said he welcomed the opportunity of dealing with this matter. The conditions of war had increasingly during the past two years, and a half changed the normal character of our external trade. It had profoundly modified its direction, and the present Government, like its predecessor, had been compelled to proceed from step to step in the endeavour of making the shipping of this country of the greatest possible value in view of the rapidly changing conditions. This was a task the seriousness of which it was impossible to exaggerate. For a considerable period those in charge of this matter found it sufficient to requisition a gradually increasing number of those remaining vessels which were known as tramp tonnage. That obviously offered the most convenient field of operation in the attempts that were made to readjust tonnage to the conditions of which he had spoken.

But lately the tonnage position had grown more and more serious. It had become necessary to proceed to far more drastic steps, and, as he indicated in the speech which he made in the House a few weeks ago, they had had to take into consideration the question of the readjustment of the established lines of communication which had been set up by the enterprise and skill of British shippers during a period of many years. The area of requisition had been very extensive, and since the Shipping Controller took up his great task there were, he supposed, over 1,000 more vessels which had either been brought under actual requisition or were now under notice of requisition. Included in this great number of vessels there were over 800 cargo liners trading in well-established lines of communication throughout the world.

#### IMPORTS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

In dealing with this subject the imports had to be the first consideration—imports for the purposes of the war and for the civilian population. Then it had to be taken into account that a vessel which traded to far markets occupied upon its voyage a much longer time, and therefore in a given time could bring into this country a smaller proportion of imports than the trading to a near market. What, therefore, they were doing was to a certain extent to comb out for certain distant trades a proportion of vessels and bring them into near trades. If, for the sake of illustration, he represented by the figure 1 a vessel trading to Australia or the far East, that vessel counted as two for the purposes of imports if it traded across the North Atlantic to Canada or the United States, it counted as 4 of more. Taking the whole of our ships, and supposing for a moment that we diverted them from the far trades to near trades in order to get by means of these ships the largest quantity of imports into the United Kingdom, then theoretically every three of our ships became four. That was a theoretical statement, though obviously it might not be realised in practice. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore in a position in which our tonnage had diminished and was diminishing, and every week found us with fewer ships than we had in the week before, it was our obvious duty to follow the course which he had outlined, and to have regard first to our imports. Admittedly we must note the effect of the shipping lines which, as regarded those which made the more distant voyages, was no doubt mischievous. There was also a diminution of the trade of the distant colonies. The same applied to Ceylon and our Indian possessions. And if we limited in the way described the importations from far markets it followed not necessarily but usually that we restricted our exports to those markets.

Mr. Holt remarked that at the moment our best markets for exports were at a far distance.

Sir L. Chiozza Money: Yes, that is a most important aspect of the subject. As in the case of the cotton trade, they are most valuable. As regards the general effect of our action, a mitigating factor is that our imports, of course, are still greater than our exports. But there is no denying that there is some truth in the case made by my hon. friend that you do get dislocations, and you do get losses falling upon trades which it is your desire and interest to cherish as far as you can. The particular case of cotton is one which it would ill become any Government department to neglect, and I think that we may say for the Minister of Shipping that we have not been unmindful of the needs of that great trade, and that we have not acted blindly in this matter. So far as the immediate congestion in cotton is concerned, I informed the hon. member for Salford, who have been able to move it, but naturally Lancashire will be most interested in the answer to the question raised so far as it bears on the future. It is not possible to give a decisive reply to that question.

It is not possible in a time of war like this to measure the possibilities of the future, or even the near future, precisely. I can only say that we are endeavouring to do all that we can. There is certainly no contemplation of the total prohibition of cotton exportation. We are endeavouring to arrange a regular service of steamers, the capacity of which will be made known quite frankly to those interested in the trade, so that they can enter into commitments accordingly, and the answer to my hon. friend's other question will be that however attenuated the (Continued at foot of next column.)

## FIRST KHAKI.

### ENGLISH REFERENCES TO "DIRT" CLOTH IN 1611.

A number of interesting letters have been received in reply to Viscount Dillon's request for information of the first trial of khaki in India. Sir George Birdwood, the famous Indian expert and scholar, writes to the *Daily Express*:

"Khaki came into general use in India during the year of the momentous Indian Mutiny of 1857, because it was thought that it was not so easy to shoot men in khaki as in scarlet uniform. This 'dirty' coloured cotton cloth has been in use in India from time immemorial, and is referred to by English writers so early as 1611.

Etymologically it is the same word as the Latin "caco," and our own dialect word "cack" dirt.

"Of course, khaki is less distinguishable at a distance than scarlet, yet I doubt whether it is harder to hit than scarlet, the latter being so difficult accurately to distance. All reds appear nearer to you than they really are, all blues further, while yellows and browns appear at their true distance."

"An old Guide" writes:—"I think I can quote a still earlier use of khaki uniform than mentioned by your correspondent. You will find the story in 'The Story of the Guides,' by Colonel G. J. Youngblood."

"Briefly, when the Corps of Guides was raised in 1846 by Sir Harry Lumsden, he formed the opinion that a tight scarlet tunic was not the most suitable garment for a soldier to fight in a hot and dusty country. He therefore clothed the Guides in dust- or mud-coloured clothes, known as khaki.

"The example of the Guides was followed by the other regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, but it was not till the Afghan war of 1878-89 that khaki was taken into general use by the British Army."

## EFFICIENCY AND FATIGUE.

### PROBLEMS AFFECTING WORKERS AND THEIR WORK.

That Sunday labour has a pernicious effect on the health of workers, particularly in heavy trades, is one of the conclusions of an interim report on Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue which has just been issued by the Health of Munition Workers Committee. The report contains certain memoranda which have already been published, but much of it is a record of new and important work. The investigations of Professor Loveday on the incidence and causation of lost time reveal the fact that insufficient allowance is generally made for the extent to which lost time is caused by sickness, partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable medical certificates. Except when hours have been very long, relatively to the class of work, evidence is lacking of an increase of sickness. On the other hand, the hours gained by overtime may be lost to a large extent by lost time. Professor Loveday suggests reasons for the opinion that the employment of workers before breakfast is uneconomical and unprofitable.

The committee insist that if wages are to prove an incentive to extra work the system of payment must be clear and easily understood. Hours of labour which give little chance of spending the wages earned diminish the incentive to earn more money.

One of the most important conclusions arrived at is that in the case of women the continuous night system is productive of substantially less output than in the discontinuous system. There is no significant difference between the rate of output in night and day shifts managed on the discontinuous system. In regard to "staleness," a single day off given occasionally at the right time could, it is suggested, have avoided much wasteful reduction of capacity, and in the case of women the total loss of many days of work.

stream of this trade may be—we shall see that even if attenuated it will be regular—the answer will be most decidedly in the affirmative. It is impossible to prophesy. It is impossible to say what the near future will bring forth in these matters. I can only say that an endeavour is being made to map out the trade of this country and provide that the tonnage that obtains, both as to imports and exports, shall be based as far as possible upon a due consideration of the various needs. The trade can help us as it has done already by making known to us and keeping us constantly in touch with its particular needs and difficulties.

#### EFFORTS TO PREVENT DISLOCATION.

We have already had the advantage of receiving a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on this subject, and I have every hope that by keeping in touch with the body and the trade we shall be able to do the best for it that the available tonnage permits. The whole question is one regulating imports and exports in the best interests of the country. Last year we brought in 43,000,000 tons of cargo. If only we could put back the hands of the clock and determine how that quantity should have been made up!

Now, we have imposed drastic restrictions. We shall endeavour to balance imports and exports to the best advantage of the country—ordinating the various requirements as we co-ordinate the activities of the different departments of the State. We hope to arrange an order of priority of all imports so that whatever cargoes are brought into this country may be the cargoes most useful to the country. Even with the best attempt that can be made to forecast the future and to provide against contingencies, it is not possible altogether to prevent the possibility of dislocation from time to time. But so far as the Ministry of Shipping is concerned, every endeavour will be made to make these dislocations as light as possible, and to give notice of any changes that have to be made. (Hear, hear.)



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| TENYO MARU   | 23,000 — 21 knots | FRI. 10th August. |
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